

NO SENSE ARMY! NO MILLIONS TO WASTES

MILES WANTS:

4,000 Soldiers
25,000 Soldiers
25,000 Soldiers
70,000 Soldiers.

ALGER WANTS:

IN PORTO RICO 6,000 Soldiers
IN THE PHILIPPINES 30,000 Soldiers
IN CUBA 50,000 Soldiers
IN TOTAL ARMY 100,000 Soldiers.

ular Army. I understand there are half a hundred amendments to be offered to the ready activated bill, among which will be one inspired by Speaker Reed, now in the hands of Mr. Bontelle. Our bill is still an embryonic condition, and I cannot say how large it will be, but I believe it can say that I believe it will not exceed 75,000 men.

No Big Standing Army.
Representative J. D. Borkin, of Kansas—The people of the United States are willing to stand the consequences of the war with Spain, but there is a deep-seated aversion to a large standing army. The President may win his point, but he will find later what a mistake he has made. We want an army sufficient to police the colonies for the time necessary to keep them under military control, but this, we think, need not exceed 60,000 men.

An Abuse of Taxpayers.
Representative William Sulzer, ranking Democratic member of Committee on Military Affairs—"As an American and

GARCIA AGAINST A BIG ARMY IN CUBA.

Mr. President—The American flag floating above is sufficient to maintain order in Cuba until such time as an independent Cuban Republic shall have been established in the island; but if it is deemed necessary to maintain for some time in Cuba a representation of the American military force, I think that 8,000 troops would be all sufficient.

—THE LATE GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY when the Cuban Commission called at the White House shortly before General Garcia's death.

rests entirely on the proposition that 50,000 American troops are needed in Cuba. The sending of such an army there would not only be an outrage upon our soldiers, but a gross abuse of the taxpayers of this country."

Sulzer's Substitute Bill.

Mr. Sulzer will offer to the committee a substitute to the bill that may be devised should it prove unsatisfactory, and if it fails to receive the committee's endorsement Mr. Sulzer will offer it on the floor of the House.

This bill will authorize and empower the President in his discretion to maintain a regular army at its maximum strength, a little less than 62,000, staff and line. The bill will also provide that any Cuban in a gross abuse of the taxpayers of this country."

It is believed that this will be a very popular substitute and Democrats and many Republicans will support it. It is the best solution yet evolved of the many conflicting propositions regarding the regular army and the volunteer force.

GRIP CONTAGIOUS, SAYS HEALTH BOARD.

Continued from First Page.

teen cases at Bellevue Hospital, and three of these are clerks of the institution. Dr. Charles B. White, of No. 30 West 100th Street, says he has half a dozen cases, all of a more or less aggravated form. Dr. George P. Shady declares that the total number of cases already reported runs high into the thousands. He believes the disease will spread rapidly, and that the filthy condition of the streets is doing away with the health of the city.

President Murphy said late yesterday afternoon:

"It is not safe to give any general prescription for the cure of influenza. The disease takes many different forms and each form has to be treated specially."

History of the Pest Here.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, registrar of records of the Health Department, had the following remarks to make:

"Grip has been commonly supposed to be infectious rather than contagious. In these days when consumption is known to be a contagious disease, the excretions of the infected are destroyed, and there is no reason why the same precautions should not be observed in the cases of persons affected with influenza. Most contagious diseases, such as cholera and diphtheria, are regarded with horror because of their high death rate, but grip affects a larger proportion of the population, although it causes fewer deaths."

"The influenza, or grippé, made its first appearance in this city in December, 1889. It had been prevalent for some time in Europe, which it had invaded from the direction of Russia. In Russia it is said to have come from the East, and it has been stated that it is endemic in China, along the banks of the Yellow River, where there are frequent inundations, and where it is looked upon as marsh fever."

"The last epidemic of the disease was in 1848-9, forty years before, and it therefore descended in 1889 upon a new generation which had no opportunity to become acclimated to it. Consequently the first onset was extremely severe, the number of deaths from all causes ending January 1, 1890, from this point the epidemic gradually declined until in the week ending February 8 the mortality was again normal, only 160 deaths having been reported. The entire epidemic thus lasted about six weeks."

"The second onset began in the latter part of March, 1891, the number of deaths from all causes reported during the week ending March 13, 1891, was 1,347, and for the fourth 1,208. This epidemic lasted eight weeks, and while it was less impetuous in its attack and less speedy in its culmination, its more protracted duration made it the most fatal of all the epidemics we have had."

"Since 1891 the severity of the disease has been gradually declining, although it has been more or less prevalent every year."

NO ONE SPECIFIC FOR THE GRIP.

Consult a Doctor at the First Symptom is Dr. Cyrus Edson's Advice—No Universal Prescription.

Dr. Cyrus Edson said last night that a specific remedy for the grip could not be given by any regular physician, owing to the moods of the disease, which varied greatly. "What I should advise," said he, "is to avoid all exposure and adopt regular habits. Be warmly clothed. Those whose skin is not too tender should use wool next to the skin. A cold bath, followed by the robust in the morning, after violent exercise of some kind. Those not so robust should take a cold bath, followed by a warm one. The temperature of the room they are in. Avoid getting wet feet, and above all do not come in personal contact with persons suffering from the grip, as the disease is transmitted by the bacillus from direct contact."

"As to treatment, we cannot prescribe for it as we do for malaria by giving quinine. What is called grip has two chief variations. The first, catarrhal affection, may affect the mucous membrane of the nose, and may attack the bronchial tubes, or even the digestive tract. The second, attacks with fever, pain in the back and bones, severe headaches and intense prostration. It is extremely difficult to make a distinction even in the milder forms of grip, and the best advice I can give is to

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Grip is absolutely and positively a contagious disease. When one person in a family gets the disease, all the other members of the family are likely to get it. Grip and influenza are the same thing. For a time this was doubted, but it is now known that there is only one germ of this nature. While the germ has been discovered, not much is known concerning it. When a person has the grip the germs are present in the head, nose and throat in great numbers, so that it is very easily communicated—Statement by John B. Cosby, M. D., Medical Commissioner of the Board of Health.

GRIP WEATHER AT THE DOOR.

The weather forecast for New York City and vicinity for to-day indicates warm, muggy conditions, with snow—or, in other words, ideal grip weather.

GRIP CAUSES CRIMINAL COURT TO ADJOURN.

Judge and Several Lawyers Down with the Disease in Bergen County, New Jersey.

Judge Zabriske, who has been suffering from grip for several days, was obliged to adjourn court in Hackensack, N. J., and go home. It is possible that all criminal cases may have to go over for the term. E. W. Koester, one of the lawyers attending court, was obliged to go home shortly before Judge Zabriske was taken ill.

E. W. Wakelee, another lawyer and Assemblyman-elect, is at his home, ill with the grip.

In Elizabeth, N. J., the grip has taken a strong hold on the people, and is spreading rapidly. Doctors say they were never so busy before.

James R. Keene Has the Grip.

Many cases of illness from grip reported in this city is that of James R. Keene, the well-known Wall Street stock dealer, who was unable to be at his office yesterday. He is confined to his rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria by the malady.

MADE A PAWN SHOP OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Prisoner in Hoboken Declares That He Pledged His Coat While Locked Up in a Cell.

Enil Goldberg, of No. 329 Stanton street, "Jack," alias "Kid," Davis, of No. 134 Goerck street, and Max Fischer, arrested as suspicious persons, were arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday. Goldberg declared that what money he had was taken from him by the police when he was arrested, and that he was obliged to pawn his overcoat in order to secure funds to testify. His friends in New York of his plight. Recorder Stanton was indignant, and asked what member of the Police Department was running a pawn shop in Police Headquarters.

Court Officer Walsh explained that David Mager, a pawnbroker, of First street, had been called into the cell corridor to take a look at the prisoners, and that he had advanced \$2 on Goldberg's overcoat. The Recorder denounced the incident as an outrage, and ordered Chief Donohue to investigate the matter. It is probable that those concerned will have to face charges before the Police Board.

POLYGAMY ALARMS BROOKLYN MINISTERS.

New York Presbytery Asked to Protest Against B. Y. Roberts's Admission to Congress.

The subject of polygamy was introduced at yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery of New York, in the form of a communication from the Brooklyn Presbytery, asking that some action be taken against the admission to Congress of Representative B. Y. Roberts, of Utah, who is alleged to have three wives. The Moderator's Council was instructed to consider the matter.

Herman Warsawski, the suspended missionary, presented a petition in which he rehearsed his case and asked for a new trial at the hands of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His memorial was referred to a special committee, the Rev. J. F. Sutton protesting against the refusal of the Presbytery to order a new trial.

The committee that has been investigating the trouble of the Harlem Presbyterian Church recommended that the Presbytery pay the Rev. J. G. Patterson \$2,500 out of the \$5,000 owed him by the congregation.

TRENTON FOLK MUST GO HOME EARLY NOW.

Policemen Ordered to Stop and Question All Persons Found Abroad After Midnight.

The great number of after-dark robberies in Trenton in the last three weeks has led to the doubling of the force of patrolmen in the center of the town. They have orders to stop every man found on the streets after midnight and subject him to searching catechism. The chances are he will be locked up any way. The days of the cut-throat bell are recalled, and some citizens are protesting.

But there is an epidemic of burglary. Safes have been cracked, men held up and robbed, houses broken into and offices pillaged. A few nights ago a house was robbed only a hundred feet from where two policemen stood. While a family were at dinner a thief made his way up the second floor of the house and helped himself to their jewelry, money and clothing. The robbery plunder has amounted to \$10,000 in three weeks.

HIS \$2 FIND LED TO A POLICE STATION.

Derr Refused to Give Up the Bill He Found in the Manhattan Theatre Lobby.

William S. Derr, of No. 277 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, picked up a bill in the lobby of the Manhattan Theatre last evening. He told Treasurer Rice of his find.

"Give it to me," said Rice; "there was a man here just now who said he had lost a dollar."

"I will not," said Derr; "let the loser call the special policeman on duty at the theatre and he and Mr. Derr walked to the West Thirtieth street police station, where they told the story to Sergeant Walling."

"Let's see the bill," said he. "Sure," said Derr, and he handed over a two-dollar bill.

"Take the bill, Mr. Derr," said the Sergeant. "It's yours till the owner claims it."

HAROLD FREDERICK'S FAMILY DESTITUTE.

A Fund Opened to Make Provision for the Novelist's Widow and Children.

London, Dec. 19.—A fund has been opened to make provision for the widow and children of Harold Frederick, the American correspondent, whom he left destitute.

The committee includes Mr. Horbert Henry Asquith, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Henry Irving, Justin McCarthy, James Barrie, Arthur W. Pinero, McNeill Whistler and other well-known men.

Connecticut Senator Says We Are a Nation with All a Nation's Rights.

REPLY TO SENATOR VEST.

Expansion the Law of Our Growth and the Mainspring of Our Prosperity.

CONSTITUTION NOT IN THE WAY

Has No Fear for the Future—The Question Was Settled Rightly When We Annexed Hawaii.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, to-day spoke in the Senate on the Vest anti-expansion resolution in reply to Mr. Vest and in defence of the constitutional right of the United States to acquire and govern territory.

"Expansion," he said, "has been a law of our national growth, the main spring of our national development. I shall contend that the United States is a nation, and that as such it possesses every sovereign power not reserved by the Constitution to the States or to the people themselves; that the right to acquire territory was not reserved, and that, therefore, that right is an inherent right—a sovereign right, a right to which there is no limitation."

"I shall show, also, that in certain instances, this inherent sovereign right is to be inferred from specific clauses of the Constitution itself."

Settled When We Took Hawaii.
In maintenance of his position of the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory he quoted from the opinion of Justice Gray in the Chinese exclusion case. He declared that in the discussion of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands the entire question of this Government's right to acquire foreign territory was considered thoroughly, and that the Senate settled it satisfactorily and rightly.

"We did not annex the Hawaiian Islands as a State," said Mr. Platt, "or with any declaration that the territory should become a State. We took it by conquest. One title to the territory is perfect and complete and constitutional."

Mr. Platt maintained that our right to Florida did not rest alone upon the quit claim from Spain, but upon a deeper and broader right. He held that the United States "have the right to acquire territory by any means that are conceded to sovereign nations of the world."

Mr. Platt suggested that it might become necessary in the interest of commerce or some other interest for the United States to acquire territory in Africa. "Shall we be bound by the Constitution to organize a State from such acquired territory and to admit its inhabitants to citizenship?" he asked.

"Suppose," he continued, "the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), secures the passage of his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal—and I pray he may—and suppose that this canal is to be deemed necessary for the United States to acquire a strip of land along the route of the canal, 2,500,000 acres. Shall we be bound by the Constitution to organize a State from such acquired territory and to admit its inhabitants to citizenship upon the people who inhabit it?"

The Doctrine of the Fathers.

Mr. Platt contended that the doctrine he was presenting was the doctrine of the fathers, and he quoted Gouverneur Morris as advancing the theory that acquired territory might be governed as a province, but not as a State.

In response to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Platt said he did not think that there was any limitation on the power of the United States to acquire territory.

Yes; the right to acquire territory is an element of nationality. And do not give to the people of acquired territory the right of self-government. If we believe the people of a country acquired are not fitted for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are capable of accepting and to educate them up as best it may be to the point where they will be capable of self-government. The Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage."

Mr. Platt said he could not agree with those who would give the most liberal government to such territory as that embraced in Porto Rico and the Philippines is a menace to the existence of our republic. This mistake, he said, is made by those who take Mr. Vest and others, who agree with him, assume that the Constitution guarantees the right of suffrage to the people of a territory living in a certain territory to have it admitted as a State. This assumption was without foundation, as there was no such guarantee in the fundamental law.

Mr. Hoar Answered.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Platt whether he derived the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. Platt replied that the consent of all those governed was not always necessary. He referred to the fact that there was no suffrage in the District of Columbia, and he said that the people of that territory were not citizens of Massachusetts who could not vote and write were prohibited from voting. Yet these people in Massachusetts were governed most effectively.

In conclusion, Mr. Platt said he could not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the nation. Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers or strive by subtlety and sophistry to hamper the progress and growth of the country? Rather than pursue this course why should Senators not wish the nation God-speed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible? As for himself, he knew our people to be a liberty loving and a right-doing people, and he had no misgivings that any administration of the United States would fall in its duty toward the people of any acquired territory.

"Oh, for the faith of our fathers!" he exclaimed, in conclusion.

CAPTAIN EARLY DEAD.

A Veteran Policeman, He Had Asked to Be Retired.

Policeman Captain Francis A. Early, of the Hamburg avenue station, in Brooklyn, who asked to be retired on December 13, died last evening at his home in Queens, L. I. Captain Early was fifty years old and had been a member of the police force for a quarter of a century. He was born in New York and was a professional musician before he became a Brooklyn policeman in 1872. He was then attached to the Fulton street station.

After eleven years of patrol duty he was made a roundman, and the following year he gained the rank of sergeant. In 1888 he attained a captaincy. He was a great sufferer from asthma, and it was on his physical condition that he asked to be retired. The Board reserved its decision. Captain Early leaves a family of grown children.

NICARAGUA CANAL QUESTION BEFORE BRITISH MINISTERS.

ENGLAND MAY "FORGET" THAT OLD CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Secretary of State Hay has instructed Henry White, charge d'affaires at London, to sound the British Government concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The State Department wishes to know whether Her Majesty's Government considers the treaty still in force, and if so whether they would consent to its abrogation and American control of the Nicaragua Canal.

If the answer of Lord Salisbury shall imply that the treaty is officially forgotten, then the United States will proceed to the digging of the canal under its own control without further reference to this old agreement, which denies either Government exclusive rights over any possible canal across Nicaragua.

The matter would thus be adjusted without official recognition of the existence of such a treaty. Assistant Secretary of State Hill said tonight that he knew nothing about such instructions being sent to Mr. White, in the absence of an Ambassador in London such communications, Mr. Hill considers, should go through the British Ambassador in Washington.

Any formal demand regarding the treaty made on the British Government would be a tacit admission that it is still in force, an attitude that this Administration has thus far declined to take. "To admit the life of the treaty just as we are about to ignore its existence, would, so Mr. Hill thinks, be a great diplomatic mistake."

Mr. White, however, has the confidence of Secretary Hay, and in this case would simply be carrying out instructions from his chief in a smooth, diplomatic manner.

While the President Sounds Salisbury on Letting the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Die, Senate Is Ablaze Over the Same Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Nicaragua Canal question reached an interesting issue in the Senate this afternoon. By his contemptuous reference to Great Britain, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, disclosed the general attitude of Congress toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"No Crouching to a Throne." "Rather than place my country in such a position of servility," said he, dramatically, "I would go to my grave."

"Let those who are anxious to delay this measure," he continued, "quit toward Senator Caffery and Hoar, let them crouch at the foot of the British throne and beg for this consent, but I will not do it."

Mr. Morgan went on to say that if the Senator from Massachusetts had taken the trouble to read the bill and the report accompanying it, he would have seen that each of the points he had enumerated as desirable had been provided for in the bill. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not violated by the measure, for it anticipated the building of the canal through the agency of a concession. The talk about securing from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the cession to the United States of a strip of land two miles or twelve miles broad running across their territory, he characterized as a moral, diplomatic and national impossibility. Such a concession would inevitably result in the subversion of the sovereignty of those two governments. "What," he asked, "would the United States think of a proposition to cede a strip of land across the Florida peninsula for a canal open to the ships of the world and owned by a foreign government?"

Berry for Government Work.

Preceding the spirited clash between Senators Morgan and Hoar, Senator Berry, of Arkansas, made a strong plea for governmental construction and ownership of the world this canal ourselves and let us use it as we please.

"I want, if possible, to eliminate the Maritime Canal Company," said he. "I believe the canal, if constructed, will benefit the entire country. It will be a distinct advantage to Southern trade and commerce, but I hope there may be an agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica

whereby the United States may construct directly. There is danger in giving government backing to a private corporation. All the power should be vested in the United States."

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

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Beauty in nature or art finds many worshippers. Our store is a fitting temple for their artistic idolatry. We offer a most beautiful collection of Art objects to the intending purchasers of Christmas gifts. Beautiful and inspiring permanent appreciation. Renaissance of all the Italian Faience, Carved Marble Statues, Carved Furniture, Venetian Glass, etc. One of the largest and handsomest assortments of Tortoise Shell Goods in the city. 859 Broadway, Bet. 17th & 18th sts.

CHINESE MASSACRE A FRENCH PRIEST.

The Rebels Also Put to Death One Hundred Converts and Seize Chung-Yang.

Shanghai, Dec. 19.—The rebels have seized the town of Chung-Yang, fifty miles southwest of Ichang, Province of Hoo-Pe, on the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Two hundred miles above Choo-Kiang-Foo. They have massacred a French priest and one hundred converts.

Tenth Baron Napier Dead.

London, Dec. 19.—News was received here to-day of the death at Florence, Italy, of Francis Napier, tenth Baron Napier and Etrick, the former Ambassador, who was Minister to the United States from Great Britain in 1857. He was born in 1819 and entered the diplomatic service in 1840.

Resigns Army for Police.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—Major L. A. Brooks, of the West India Regiment, a brother of Major William F. Brooks, of the United States Army, resigned to accept the post of Inspector in the Cuban police force and leaves for Cuba on Wednesday next.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. If you have a cold, a sore throat, or a cough, take these tablets. They will cure you in one day. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

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